American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS.

We continue these interesting discussions by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and copy as before from the New England Farmer. The subject—"*The Management of Stock*"—our readers will perceive, was still under consideration, and we are happy to say treated in a way to increase the interest to the reader. The remarks of that distinguished breeder, Col. *Jaques*, should be perused with *attention*, as his *experience* is a school from which most farmers may learn something—and that *experience* is the more valuable as it has been gained by an intelligent, close observer, devoted by feeling as well as interest to his calling:

Fifth Agricultural Meeting at the State House—Feb. 6.

The weather was rather unfavorable, but we are happy to state that the meeting was fully attended, and the subject under consideration, "The Management of Stock, as relates to their general care and feeding," was ably discussed, a number of gentlemen taking part, and sustaining the meeting with much animation—the President, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., being in the chair.

Col. Jaques opened the discussion, and spoke as follows:

Whatever I may offer upon the subject connected with agriculture, I wish the gentlemen may distinctly understand that I disclaim any intention of dictation. My desire is, to communicate, as briefly as possible, my own experience and practice on these important subjects.

Domestic animals form a very important item in the agricultural products of New England. Taking into consideration *all* the purposes to which they are adapted for the *use* and comforts of the great human family, I am of opinion that there has not been that practical science devoted to this branch of agriculture, that the importance of the subject demands; more particularly as applies to *neat* cattle. I find it important to lay a foundation for good constitutions, by rearing my calves *well*—allowing them to suck for the first three or four months, and to be well fed the first year. The heifers will then "come in," as it is termed, at two to two and a half years old, and be as ripe at that age, as those brought up on *skimmed milk* porridge are at the age of three to three and a half years. The milking properties will be better developed. Thus one year will be gained.

Milk is of the first importance; next, the shambles; then, the yoke. At the Brighton Cattle Show, in Oct. 1816, the famous Danvers Oakes cow received the first premium. Satisfactory certificates showed that she calved April 5th; calf killed May 8th; that she gave through the summer, 17 quarts milk per day, and in the following December, there had been made from her milk 484¼ lbs. pure butter. I examined this cow with much attention, and thought there was no other kind of animal living, that would be so valuable to a *poor* man with a *large* family. By judicious management for a few years, a race of cows might be so modeled and formed as to be as productive as the Oakes cow. This opinion is founded upon my actual practice and experience for more than forty years—a record of which I have preserved. Our long legged, gaunt hogs of 40 years since, it may be remembered, were considered pretty smart hogs that would weigh 250 lbs. at 18 months. Now, the Mackay pigs at 12 months, weigh 400, and, probably, on much the same keep. Here, then, is an improvement of 50 per cent. or more. The same improvement can be made in our neat cattle. A *good* animal fed *well*, is much more profitable than a *poor* one. There are individual cows which may be fed with the best the country can produce, and still they would not compare with the Oakes cow.

In cutting feed for stock in winter, much saving may be made, by mixing the cut feed with wheat bran, or any kind of meal, slightly moistening it.

In the winter of 1836, milk was very scarce. At that time I kept 30 cows, 25 of which were in milk. On reference to my diary, Feb. 11th, of that year, I find the following directions were given to my foreman, to feed as follows: "For 30 cows, cut 30 bushels for one feed: one-third English hay, one-third salt hay, and one-third rye or barley straw; add 30 quarts of wheat bran or shorts, and 10 quarts of oat and corn meal moistened with water." This quantity was given for one feed in the morning; the same quantity at noon, and at evening. In addition to which, I gave to each cow *in milk*, ¼ bushel mangel wurtzel. This mode of feeding produced nearly or quite as much milk, as on the best grass feed in summer. Some of the cows gave a pailfull at each milking, twice a day. (For a similar mode of feeding, see N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 14.) When no wheat bran or any kind of meal is given, I feed with long hay.

At a farmers' meeting in this place, I stated a fact within my knowledge, of two or three famous milch cows that become nearly dry: I was called to assign a reason. On inquiry, I found that each cow had been fed with 4 quarts of dry Indian meal per day, for 12 to 18 months: two of these cows were *very* fat: I came at once to the conclusion that the extreme fat had closed up the milk secretions, and that the food had turned to forming fat flesh. By giving 2 parts wheat bran or shorts, and 1 part Indian meal, it will produce as much milk, without injuring the milking properties.

The Oakes cow came into my possession some two or three years after her high feed on Indian meal, in 1816, and fell off very much in the quantity of milk. As an experiment, I reduced her in flesh, turned her to grass feed only, for a season, then took her up, and fed her high, but could not bring her to give more than 8 or 10 quarts of milk per day, ever after.

The subject of parturition, or the act of bringing forth the young, was mentioned at our last meeting. My views on this subject are, that most of the trouble and difficulty arises from the particular formation of the parents. For instance, a cow with a large, heavy head and horns; large, coarse limbs and light body, is, not unfrequently, narrow in the pelvis. The difficulty, however, more generally arises from the males. Bulls with large, heavy heads and horns; and large, heavy coarse limbs with light bodies, are pretty sure to produce large bony calves, giving the cow trouble in bringing forth. I have put a bull, whose head and horns were very light, muzzle so fine that he could drink out of a quart pot, with limbs fine and tapering, and whose weight was 2200 lbs., to yearling heifers of like form and character, not unfrequently; and have never found any difficulty in their bringing forth their young.

Calves intended to be raised, should be haltered and made fast by the second or third day after being dropped, and be led frequently by the halter, and with a light switch in your hand, apply it gently to his face whenever he attempts to press forward too fast. A very little attention will learn our neat cattle to be as handy to the halter as a horse.

The *language* used in breaking and managing domestic animals, should always be the same, for the same meaning, without variation. For instance, if I wish my horses or neat cattle to stop and stand, I use the word *whoa*. How many accidents might have been prevented if refractory horses had been *properly* taught the meaning of *whoa*.

The importance of a system of mild and kind treatment towards domestic animals, cannot be too often repeated or too strongly urged. To be sure, all animals will not show the same fawning as a spaniel by being caressed; but they are not insensible to *good* or bad treatment; they are creatures of habit, and have mighty good memories.

Cleanliness in stables were cattle are kept, is highly important, particularly the mangers: they should be brushed clean at least once a day. I well recollect being at a farmer's barn, some years since, who had large and deep mangers where he fed his cows: his manger was filled up near 20 inches deep, with hay-seed dust and unhealthy filth; on digging down to the bottom, I found it had been wet, and was then smoking hot. The farmer said, do you think it will make any difference to my cows? My reply was, by asking another question: Suppose you should have a large dish in which you put your various meats, and should allow the accumulation of the remains of those meats to stand for months; I think you would then learn how to pity your poor animals. He immediately went to work, and cleaned out the manger, and that too, without resorting to the experiment with the dish. The places where the cattle stand, should be swept clean, at least once a day, and well littered. Stalls for horses should be paved, either with brick or stone. I prefer brick placed edgewise; the stalls to be kept clean, and at night supplied with a good bed of straw. To allow a horse to stand or lie, for months on his own filth, and inhale its *perfume*, (as was suggested at a former meeting,) is not my practice.

It is the opinion of some that we ought to resort to new importations for the improvement of our neat cattle. But why should we not take advantage of the immense improvements which have been made in England for the last fifty years? If a person wishes to obtain the Bartlett pear, (so famous among us,) does he try to raise them from the seed, or does he take the scions?

Although the *management* of stock is the subject under consideration, I will take the liberty of saying a few words on the subject of a race of horses. Fortunately, we have among us a kind of horse formed by a cross of the Normandy or Canadian stallion on the Vermont mares, which combine the properties so desirable for "Yankee notions;" viz: to go to church, go to mill, under the saddle, to the plow, the gig, and coach. They are of great endurance, carrying weight a long distance, and docile; but if put to their mettle, are a full hand for the best whip.

Cheever Newshall, Esq., who is the owner of a fine farm in Dorchester, next addressed the meeting: his remarks were listened to with deep attention, and we are happy to have it in our power to give them in his own language:—

Mr. President—As I am entirely unaccustomed to speak in public, I must therefore claim your indulgence while I attempt to make a statement of my mode of cultivating and feeding.

I believe the soiling of cattle has never been much practiced in this country; indeed, the only attempt I have known, was made by a distinguished individual in Quincy, many years ago. This eminent man has since been called to perform other duties, and it is very much to be regretted that the agricultural part of the community have not had, of late years, the benefit of his counsel in that department of science.

June, and churned it.—All the milk was churned, as it appeared to be unnecessary to cream it: I had 3 lbs. 8 oz. of butter ready for the table.—The next day it was also tried, and it produced 3 lbs. 4 oz. The first day above, the milk was put in two pans—the other day only in one pan which may have made the difference of a quarter of a pound."

In September following, she gave only 11 and 12 quarts per day, and made 10 lbs. of butter per week, which would be at the rate of 1 lb. of butter from 8 quarts of milk.

The celebrated Durham cow, Blossom, bred by C. Henry Hall, Esq., of Harlem, is said to have given in 1840, in one week, 247½ quarts of milk, or more than 35 quarts per day—from which was made 13½ pounds of butter. In the summer of 1841, two months after calving, she gave in one week, 253½ quarts, or 36 quarts per day, which yielded 17½ lbs. of superior butter. On the 13th of July, 4th month after calving, she gave in the morning, 12½ quarts; noon, 11½ do.; evening, 11 do.;—36 quarts. She gave 16 quarts per day up to the day of calving. This is one of the largest products as to quantity of milk on record. But in the first place it took over 18 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter, which is 3½ times as much as in one case of Mr. Schenck's cow, and 2 1-8 as much as in another, showing most conclusively that it is not always the quantity, but the quality of the milk that produces the butter.

The Durham cow, belonging to J. H. Powell, Esq. about which so much ado was made a few years since in Philadelphia, produced in 3 days, 8 lbs. and 13 oz. of butter, which would be at the rate of 20½ lbs. per week. She yielded repeatedly 26 quarts per day, which would give one pound of butter to 9 quarts of milk. One quart of her cream produced one lb. 5½ oz. of butter. In one case, two minutes, in another case, only three seconds, were required to convert the cream into butter. Belina, was considered one of the most extraordinary cows at that time. But Belina has been beaten since by a cow we find recorded in Mr. Colman's "Fourth Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts." The cow belonged to Mr. Barret, of Northampton, Mass.—This cow milked for one fortnight, every eight hours; at each milking yielding a pail full, holding 10 quarts—the weight of the milk averaging daily 49½ lbs. Her milk has yielded daily, 2 lbs. 5 oz. of butter, making 32 lbs. 6 oz. in 14 days." But here is the staggerer. "From one milking alone, 1 lb. 6 oz. were made, which will give 4 lbs. 2 oz. of butter per day, from one cow."

The famous Haskins cow, the mother of Mr. Jaques' celebrated "Creampot" breed, gave sometimes 18 quarts, averaging from 14 to 15 quarts a day. Her milk was noted as being extraordinary for its richness. The milk of two days in the month of April, made 3¾ lbs. of butter, and was made from 2 1-16th qts. of cream. Allowing 14 quarts of milk, which is the lowest amount per day, it took over 10 quarts to produce one pound of butter, which is double the quantity of that to which Mr. Schenck's cow gave in one trial. So we may safely say, that Mr. Schenck's cow is the most extraordinary cow, for butyraceous qualities we have on record, and in fact we have no knowledge of any in Europe, or the world that equals her in the richness of her milk.

In a list of sixty-five remarkable cows, furnished by Mr. Colman in his report, the average is about 10 quarts of milk to produce one pound of butter.

In a trial of a two year heifer, in the month of March, we made from 8 quarts of her milk one pound of butter, which we thought at the time very extraordinary, and still think so. Although we have accounts of several that have produced one pound of butter from eight quarts of milk, we have never heard of but one, with the exception of Mr. Schenck's, that produced it from less, and that was a cow in Shelden, Vt.: she gave 26 quarts in one day, and two milkings in 24 hours produced 3 lbs. 14 ounces of butter. B.

Death from Glanders.—A veterinary surgeon lately died in France of glanders. In investigating the disease of a horse, he imprudently inhaled the odor from the matter discharged from the animal's nostrils. Similar cases occasionally occur, and should serve as a caution. The glanders is not only an infectious, but a contagious disease. If any part of the body that is wounded or sore, comes in contact with matter from the sick animal, or with his cut or wounded flesh, the disease is likely to be communicated.—*Bos. Cult.*

VALUE OF BERKSHIRES FOR BREEDING.

BY ABRAHAM SMITH.

To the Editor of the Prairie Farmer: By introducing the subject of Berkshire hogs, I have no idea of illustrating any new speculative theory, but simply to do what I believe all your correspondents have the past year neglected—give a plain history of my experience in Berkshire pork-growing.

In the autumn of 1839 I bought three Berkshire pigs—two sows and a boar, about three-quarter blooded. For the three I paid twenty one dollars. The sows grew finely, but the boar became unhealthy and I made a barrow of him, and bought a full-blood pig to fill his place, for which I paid fifteen dollars; so that my stock of pigs, four in number, (one a little runty barrow,) had cost me thirty six dollars; and at the end of a year both my sows lost their pigs. But I had about twenty half-breed pigs from my boar and scrub sow. And I fattened my runty Berkshire barrow at about twenty months of age; he weighed 314 lbs. and brought 9.42—while the best hog of my scrub stock, of the same age, weighed 247, and brought $7.41; so that I had saved two dollars from 36, leaving 34. The next spring I sold 7 pigs from my two sows at $5 each—$4 more for each than scrubs would have brought—making $28 clear. Besides, I had saved four of the best sow pigs, worth $4 each more than scrubs—$16.

I now supposed I had saved my investment and interest, and had an improved stock besides, without having any miracles in luck or sales—or even having a single pig of six months old to weigh a ton without feeding.

Last fall, (1842) my killing hogs were six scrubs, twelve half-breeds, and three runt pigs—full-bloods, of from 20 to 30 months old, besides a lot of younger hogs. My Berkshires of every age fatted well, all making marketable pork; but four of my younger scrubs would not fat, were turned out, and have since died. My runt full-bloods each averaged 256; and the scrubs averaged 203; all these hogs had been fed together, and if any one ate more than the rest, it was because he was more active; so that I think, from these experiments, we may safely put 50 per cent. to the credit of the Berkshires.

On the above data I wish to make a calculation of profits on fifteen hogs yearly for ten years—150 hogs. Pork on the Wabash, taking the whole time since the settlement of the country, say 20 years, has averaged in price 2.50 per hundred. 150 Berkshires at two years old would weigh 45,000; 150 scrubs of the same age would weigh 30.000.

Gross value of 45.000 lbs. pork, at 2½		$1,125.00
" " 30.000 " " "		750.00
	Gain,	$375,00

The average price of corn on the Wabash for the same time has been about fifteen cents per bushel. Say that thirty bushels of corn is fed to each hog—150 Berkshires eat 4,500 bushels, worth 775 dollars, and 150 scrubs eat the same. Now I want to propose a sum for the schoolmasters, and I would suggest that every farmer into whose hands the above statement may fall, require the schoolmaster of his distrct to work the sum and forward a copy to the editor of the Prairie Farmer for publication, before he be employed to instruct a farmer's son—and be required to teach each young farmer to make the calculation for himself. And to you, brother farmer, I would suggest that if your son at nineteen years of age cannot make the calculation you should advise him to go to a trade or profession. He may make a *kind* of a farmer, but he lacks the talent or qualifications that every farmer must have before we retrieve the name of farmer from being identified with *ignorant* or *drudge*.

The sum may be stated thus: If a farmer raise fifteen hogs each year for ten years, and each hog shall eat thirty bushels of corn, worth fifteen cents per bushel, and sell his pork at $2.50 per hundred—if Berkshire hogs weigh 300 lbs. at two years old and scrubs weigh 200 lbs. at the same age on the same amount of feed—and supposing he has an opportunity of buying a suitable stock of scrubs for fifteen dollars to begin with, one year before he make any sales, how much may he pay for the same number of Berkshires and allow compound interest on first cost of stock, yearly cost of feed, and the amount of his yearly sale, up to the end of eleven years from first purchase. The answer will simply show the value of a pair of Berkshire hogs. What is it?

And now let me assure you, farmers, that I can have no selfish purpose to accomplish by proposing the question; for though I have Berkshire hogs for sale, you may buy hundreds of them in this country for two dollars per cwt. as good as mine. I only propose the question to induce farmers to pay more attention to the quality of stock they breed from. I am by no means prepared to say that Berkshires are the best of hogs in the country. I have made no experiments with any breed but the scrub, Chinese, and Berkshire; and the foregoing is about a fair statement of my experiments. And I would here advise farmers, when you purchase stock for experimenting, buy by retail; weigh and measure carefully.

Ridge Farm, Vermilion co., Oct. 25, 1843.

From the Boston Cultivator.

SALT FOR FARM STOCK.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in your paper of Dec. 16, No. 50, some remarks on salt for stock. I was very much surprised to see that one gentleman was of opinion that salt is injurious to stock. Whatever notions individuals may have about salt for stock, it is undoubtedly true, in nature, that salt is useful and healthful to all animals having stomachs, and destructive to all animals having gizzards. We find that deer, buffalo, &c. frequent and partake freely of salt springs, where they abound. Nature would not dictate this to these animals, if not for their health.—In the use of salt, the only thing to be noticed, is the proper method of giving it; for if the animal can have it at his pleasure, he will never over use it; he will only take it, as he will his common food, what nature requires. In the case stated, the salt was given in the hay. The owner gave too much of the salted hay; therefore it was not left to the discretion of the animal to eat what nature required, for salt, and then some other fodder, but was compelled to eat the salted hay for sustenance, and that overcharged the system. Therefore, instead of being a healthy food to the animal, it laid the foundation of some disease. The gentleman complains that he spoiled two horses thereby, worth $100 each, by causing the heaves, or some species of broken wind. This was, and the same course always will be, the effect of over stimulating any animal, with any kind of stimulus; disease always follows.

This case was very analagous to cases where sailors, on long voyages, are compelled to live for too long a time on salted provisions, without any relief from fresh. The scurvy, or some other disease, is always produced, according to the nature and strength of the constitution. Ardent spirit will also produce, in some subjects, a like effect, a shortness of breath, and sometimes some other disease.

If cattle are salted properly, it is undoubtedly for their health, and they will also subsist and do well on less food. My father was a farmer, and always kept salt in a trough, and let the cattle go to it and eat when they would and what they would. I always noticed that they licked a little, and but a little, every day. It was also observable that in wet weather they took more salt than in dry. Whether from this cause or not, I will not affirm, but he always maintained more stock, and in better plight, on the same apparent quantity of keeping, the year round, than any of the neighbors, as was frequently remarked by them. I will also state one other fact—whether it was caused by the regular use of salt, or not, I do not affirm—he never, to my knowledge, had a sick animal.

The common custom in the neighborhood was to salt the cattle at times, once a week, or fortnight, or so. The consequence of such salting always is, that the stronger cattle drive away the weaker, and get nearly all the salt. Therefore, they eat too much, which injures them by inducing them, in time, to take too much water; and the others do not get enough for their common health and comfort. I well recollect that one neighbor gave his cattle no salt, because, he said, it was injurious; his cattle were always in a poor condition. I will suggest, in closing, that salt hay should be given to stock, as salt, and not as sustaining food. That is, it should be constantly, in proper quantities, placed in some convenient place, where the cattle can have constant access to it, and go at pleasure and eat. They would then only take it as a relish, and would never eat of it to excess, nor injury. Salt is a medicine, not a diet, for cattle, and also for man.

PHILO.

Portland, Me., Jan. 15, 1844.

GREAT YIELD OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Mr. Elisha Baker of Bridgewater, Oneida Co. has made from twenty cows, commencing on the 15th of April, and ending the

first of December, ten thousand pounds of cheese, and ten hundred of butter: making an average of five hundred pounds of cheese, and fifty pounds of butter from each cow. The cows were fed on the whey from the dairy, and two quarts of oat meal per day. The cheese was sold at five cents, and the butter at fourteen cents per pound; making an average product of thirty-two dollars from each cow. If any one has done better than this, we shall be glad to hear from them. C.

N. Y. Central Farmer.

From the Maine Cultivator.

COB MEAL.

Messrs. Editors:—I noticed some time since an article in your paper—editorial, I think—in which it was urged upon farmers to *grind their cobs*, as the meal was valuable for many purposes on the farm—particularly for poultry, hogs, and stock.

On the strength of this suggestion, I "acted," and can now assure you, so well satisfied am I with the result, that my cobs will never, as heretofore, be "*uselessly thrown away.*" As I grind my cobs with the corn, I cannot speak definitely as to the value of CORN MEAL when used in its pure and unmixed state, but I am satisfied that there is a very important saving attained by economizing cobs in the manner you direct. I have, during the last three months, fed corn and cob to my horses, cattle, hogs, and calves, and as I have a large stock this winter, and have thus far fed them wholly on the products of my farm, the saving to me, from this simple suggestion, has, I assure you, been of no small value as regards the *purse.*

Yours, ECONOMIST.

HEAVY PORK.—Much of the pork brought to our market this year, has been of a quality superior to what has usually been offered. We have seen some splendid lots during the last two weeks, which if not as heavy as are sometimes offered, had the appearance of being well fattened and valuable for packing. Mr. Clark Bradish of Lloyd, called our attention a few days since to a lot of six, a cross between the Berkshire and some other breed which looked remarkably well. The w'ts were 404, 367, 353½, 343, 334, and 264½. We are also informed that our townsman Mr. E. W. Wright brought to market a very splendid lot of hogs a few days since.—*N. Y. Cen. Far.*

CURE FOR THE BLOODY MURRAIN.—A subscriber called on us a few days since, to say that cattle may be cured of this disease, by giving a table spoonful of Mandrake root pulverised, to each animal. This he says will almost always effect a cure, but may be repeated in half the quantity after an hour if the first does not answer.—*N. Y. Central Farmer.*

CURRYING COWS.—Cows should be curried as often as horses, particularly when they are shedding their hairs. Independent of other consequences, it tends to prevent them from licking themselves, by which they often swallow the hair and receive injury.—*Selected.*

BEES.—Bee hives should be shaded until the snow is off, and the weather so warm that the bees can go out without injury from the cold. When the sun shines on a hive, it produces a heat that invites the bees out, when it is so cold that they become chilled, and fall upon the snow or cold ground, and cannot recover. In this way thousands are lost. We should as soon think of allowing calves, lambs, chickens, ducks, &c., to go out and perish in cold storms, as to allow the destruction of bees for want of care. When the hives are in the shade, and it is rather dark around them, the bees will not be invited out till it is so warm that they can generally return in safety. Besides the great evil we have named, the bees on going out discharge the contents of their stomachs, as may be seen around the hive, and which they never do in the hive; consequently they must fill them again, and thus cause a needless consumption of food.—*Boston Cult.*

A Frozen Waterfall.—Among all the effects of the protracted cold which we have experienced, perhaps nothing is more singular than the guise in which 'Jack Frost' has arrayed our beautiful waterfall on the Chittenango. During the summer season, these form a cascade of nearly one hundred and forty feet in height, (but so broken by the broad ledges of the limestone precipice, that no perpendicular pitch is above fifty,) and as the stream is a pretty full one, present one of the finest scenes of the kind that we have ever witnessed. The *whole fall*, from summit to base, was completely enshrouded in ice, so thickly as to prevent the usual noisy cascade from being heard, save in a low guggle, and to hide it entirely from view, except where, at one point, the veil was so thin as to allow the dashing water to show through.—*Madison County Eagle.*

MANUFACTURE OF CHARCOAL.—A new process commended in the Journal des Forets, for this purpose, is to fill all the interstices in the heap of wood to be charred with powdered charcoal. The product obtained is equal in every respect to cylinder charcoal; and, independent of its quality, the quantity is very much greater than that obtained by the ordinary method. The charcoal used to fill the interstices is that left on the earth after a previous burning. The effect is produced by preventing much of the access of air which occurs in the ordinary method. The volume of charcoal is increased a tenth, and its weight a fifth.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 27.

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a9	Butter, Glades, No.1,	13a		
Do. do. No.1,	6½a7½	Do. do.	2, 7a11		
Do. prime,	5a50	Do. do.	3, 5a7		
Pork, mess	11	Do. Western	2, 7a		
Do. No. 1	9½a9¾	Do. do.	3, 5a6		
Do. prime	8½a8¾	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6½a7		
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do.	2, none		
Bacon, hams, Ba.lb	6½a6¾	Do. Western,	1, 6½a		
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do.	2, 5a5½		
Do. shoulders, "	4½a4½	Do. do. bls	1, 6		
Do. asst'd, West.	5a	Cheese, casks,	6½a7½		
Do. hams,	6a	Do. boxes,	6½a7		
Do. middlings,	5a	Do. extra,	10a20		
Do. shoulders,	4a				
COTTON—					
Virginia,	8½a 9½	Tennessee, lb.	7		
Upland,	11a11¼	Alabama,	11a12½		
Louisiana,	11¾	Florida,	7a8		
North Carolina,	7 a	Mississippi			
LUMBER—					
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10		
S. Carolina do	9a11	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10		
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9		
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00		
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75		
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00		
MOLASSES—					
Havana, 1st qu. gl	17½a20	New Orleans	24a25		
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28		
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36		
SOAP—					
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½		
brown & ylle'w	4½a5½				
TOBACCO—					
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10		
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14		
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9		
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,			
Wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a		
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11		
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38		
PLASTER PARIS—					
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a		
SUGARS—					
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00		
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a		
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,			
New Orleans,	6¾a7.20	Lump, lb. c.			
FLOUR—We quote					
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.62a		
Do. City Mills,			4.75		
Do. Susquehanna,					
Rye, first			3.25a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.62		
Do. per hhd.			a		
GRAIN—					
Wheat, white, p bu	1.00	Peas, black eye,	50a		
" best Pa. red	95a100	Clover seed, store	$6½a		
" ord. to pri. Md	65a98	Timothy do	2.a2.25		
Corn, white,	39a	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.25		
" yellow Md.	41a42	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.18		
Rye, Md.	53a55	Ship Stuff, bus.	15a		
Oats, Md.	28a30	Brown Stuff,	12a		
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	9 a		
FEATHERS—per lb.			28a33		
COFFEE—					
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12		
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	7a6½		
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6½	Triage,	3½a 4½		
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			1.80a1.90		
WOOL—					
WASHED.		UNWASHED.			
Saxony,		Saxony and Merino			
Full Merino,		Common, to ¼ blood,			
3-4 blood do.		Pulled,			
1-2 do do					
1-4 and common,					
Tub washed,					
CANDLES—					
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33		
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65		
Dipped,	8a 9				

Cattle—About 500 head of beef cattle, offered at the scales Monday, of which 300 were sold, 50 driven to the North and balance laid over; prices ranged from 1 75 to 2.37 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, equal to 3 50a4.50 net.

Flour—The market for Howard stre't has been rather inactive,—and sales are about 300 bls. good standard brands at $4. 68. The receipt price continues at 4. 50. Holders City Mills flour continue to ask 4.75, but we hear of no sales.

Grain—parcels of good to best reds received by wagons, sell at 95 a100c. White corn 38a39c.; yellow 41a42c—Oats 26a27. Cloverseed today, 5.25, 300 bushels sold at that rate.

Fuel—Oak wood $4a4.25; pine $3a3.25; hickory from wagons $5 per cord—but little wood of any account at our wharves, and none arriving as yet.

Wool is in good demand, and none coming into market—com. tub washed 28a30 and unwash'd 20a21c.

Tobacco—Inspections this week 62 hds. including 9 of Md. and 53 Ohio—No arrivals of any amount, and no transactions—no change in prices, and the business has not warranted the fixing permanent prices

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street. P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.
fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.
jan 10

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls, which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring, $50
Marmion, 1 ear old last June, 50

ALSO,

3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price $40 each. Address
JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
de 27 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

POLAND FOWLS,

At $1.50 per pair, for sale by d 19 S. SANDS.

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to the dairy. Apply at this office. ja 17

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber. S. SANDS.

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to
D. K. MINOR, Agent.
The price will be increased next spring. Jan. 3.

GREEN GAGE PLUM.

The subscriber has in his assortment of superior Fruits, a very fine tree of above description, originated by himself from the seed, pronounced by a competent judge superior to any thing he has seen in England. He can furnish them at $1 per tree, of good size, smaller ones, 50 cents. Also, a few of the PEACH APRICOT, the best of the apricot family, price 50 cents per tree—and his famous GENESEE RASPBERRY, at $10 per 100 plants.
oc 18 3t JOSEPH HUISLER.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

WORK FOR MARCH.

In two short days, March, with its winds, its labors, and its responsibilities, will be upon us, and it behooves all to be prepared to meet them with strong arms, resolute hearts, and well matured plans of operation; for to the judicious appropriation of *time* in this month must the husbandman look for much of his success throughout the season. And while we are endeavoring to impress upon him the importance of husbanding his time, it may be well to whisper in his ear, that the most effectual way of doing this, would be to do all things at the proper period—delay nothing from one day to another that can be performed when it ought to be—and not to overcrop himself; for he who undertakes to accomplish more than his means and force will justify, is sure to become the victim of disappointment. Better, infinitely better, is it to work and manure 100 acres *well*, than to undertake twice the number of acres without the ability to do it more than *half* justice.

In commencing spring work, the determination should be formed, and as strictly adhered to, of practising a liberal economy—an economy which looks to the acquisition of agricultural light, on the one hand, and the preservation of every thing on the farm from waste, on the other. Plans of operation should be *maturely* and *judiciously* formed at least a week ahead, and when once formed, should be carried out both in letter and spirit, as it is useless to trouble ourselves with the labor of laying the foundation, if we do not erect the superstructure. Let it be the study of each and all of us—*to be always busy but never in a hurry*—to set the *example* of industry, and thereby be enabled to dispense with the necessity of enforcing *precept*.

Passing from these preliminary remarks, let us proceed to the details of what should be done

On the Farm.

Sowing of Grass Seeds, &c.—As we hold it to be an incontrovertible truth, that no farm can be preserved in a state of fertility, or improved, unless a fair proportion of it be kept in grass, and a system of *rotation of crops* be observed, we would respectfully urge upon our brethren to make their arrangements, at once, to sow a sufficiency of *Clover seed* to answer the double purpose of feeding stock and fertilizing their lands; and to sow no clover seed, without giving to each acre thus sown, *a bushel of plaster, or five bushels of ashes, or lime*, without regard to the crop upon which, or with which, the clover seed may be sown.

With respect to the seeding of *Timothy, Herd's-grass, Orchard* grass, or *Lucerne*, either may be sown *now*, or delayed till fall. *Timothy* we would never sow in connection with *Clover*, as the difference in the time of flowering make them, in our eye, incompatible grasses to be sown on the same field—indeed, in our opinion, timothy should always be sown alone, and the best time for so doing would be from the 10th to the middle of August. Where the field on which clover may be sown, may be wanted as a pasture for the stock after the first crop of hay shall be cut off, we would always combine *Orchard grass* seed with the *clover*, as the two make not only a better, but a safer green food, as when thus mixed there is no danger from *hoven*, which, under peculiar circumstances of moist weather and luxuriant growth, is always to be apprehended from clover alone.

As to the quantity of *clover seed*—if sown alone, 16 lbs. to the acre is not too much, and less than 12 lbs. should not be sown—it should always be lightly harrowed in: If clover and orchard grass be sown together, 12 lbs. of clover and 1 bush. of orchard grass seed, per acre, is the proper quantity. The quantity of *timothy* seed generally used per acre, is 1 peck; though if the land be *good*, and it ought to be, we would not sow less than 1½ peck.—Of *Lucerne* 20 lbs. of seed to the acre is the proper allowance. In procuring the seed, care must be observed to get it *fresh;* for if it be *old* the chances are, that it will not germinate. In speaking of *Lucerne*, permit us to say, that every farmer should have a two acre lot of it to feed green to his stock. It may be cut *thrice* in a season; is a most heartening and acceptable grass to all kinds of stock, and particularly conducive to the secretion of milk in milch cows. It will grow well whether planted *broad*-cast or in *drills*, provided it be kept clean of weeds the first season; after that, if the ground be *good*, it will take care of itself, and will last with occasional top-dressing for seven years. The *soil* best adapted to it is a deep rich mellow loam. The ground should be well manured, ploughed very deep, and thoroughly pulverized. The seed should be *soaked* in moderately warm water for a few hours, then rolled in plaster, sown and harrowed in as sown. Two acres of Lucerne, well set, properly top-dressed once a season, would afford summer and early fall feed for 20 head cattle.

The quantity of *herds grass* seed, per acre, is one bushel, when sown alone; but we would never sow it where the soil would bear either clover, timothy or orchard grass. If *orchard grass* seed be sown alone, two bushels of seed per acre is the proper allowance.

Clover Fields.—Without any delay sow on each acre you have in clover, 1 bushel of plaster.

Old Fields.—If you have any old fields on your place, which mortify your feelings every time you look upon them—pass your harrow over them, then sow a bushel of plaster thereon, per acre, keep your cattle off until fall, and, unless we are much mistaken, you will have an excellent pasture of which *you* may feel proud, and for which your stock would be grateful, were it possible for the instinct of their natures to give birth to that feeling. We say to one and all, thus situated, try our prescription.

Hauling out manure.—This work should command your earliest attention; and when you shall have done hauling out all you may have prepared, look to your lanes, roads, woods and other places, gather up all you can find, and take it also to your fields destined for corn—don't be afraid of giving that crop too much manure, lest you *burn* it up—it 's a fallacy for a farmer to talk of burning up such a plant by feeding it too luxuriously.

Oats.—This crop should be got in as *early* as the ground is sufficiently dry to afford a *dry bed:* and if you desire to have such a crop as you would not be ashamed to tell the number of bushels per acre, you must sow in good ground, or manure it; for no man ever yet reaped a remunerating crop of oats from a poverty stricken soil. If no animal manure be at command, sow on every acre you may put in oats, a bushel of plaster—if you apprehend danger from the cut worm, in addition to the plaster, sow 2 bushels of salt per acre. In preparing your ground, plough deep, pulverise thoroughly with the harrow, and after you have sown your seed, harrowed it in, and rolled the ground, if it should need it, run water furrows so as to keep the crop dry. If your ground be good, sow from 2½ to 3 bushels per acre, and in no event sow less than 2; by heavy sowing you exclude weeds, and secure to the oat plants the exclusive benefit of the pabulum of the earth.

Meadows.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, if your meadows be turf bound, harrow them and sow thereon a bushel of ashes and the same quantity of plaster—this top dressing will add at least ten hundred weight per acre to the product of hay.

Spring Wheat.—The earlier this is got in the better—but mind, we don't advise its cultivation—we burnt our fingers with it once in a *double* sense, and would not touch it again with a forty feet pole—it *may*, and *does* suit the east and north—but we have our doubts whether it should be sown this side of the Susquehanna, except perhaps, under circumstances of necessity in the north west—or to fill up a partially winter killed field.

Barley.—This crop is entirely too much neglected in most of the states. If sown early, and in suitable soil, it rarely fails to return a liberal remuneration. Deep, dry loams, in good tilth, suit barley best—in such soils, if properly prepared, and in cleanly condition, of favorable seasons, from 25 to 40 bushels of grain per acre may be expected, which is fully 50 per cent more than could be grown of Rye,—and withal it is a tolerably certain crop, whereas, of Rye, of late years, no man knows when he sows whether he will be allowed to reap much more than straw.

Grain Fields.—As soon as the ground is dry enough, benefit would be derived by these, by *light* harrowing and rolling—at all events the latter.

Lime.—If your grounds have not already been limed, take our advice and sow from 5 to 10 bushels per acre on each field you have in culture, and make your arrangements to continue the applications until you shall have given every acre of your land a full dose.

Milch Cows.—These animals, which are at once the source of so much comfort and convenience to man, should be attended to with care throughout this month. In addition to their hay or fodder, they should receive daily, *rich slops, roots*, or *meal* of some kind; be comfortably bedded, cleaned, protected from the weather, curried or cleaned with a whist of straw, and salted. To expect a cow to give a liberal quantity of milk without a *liberal* allowance of succulent food, is one of those anomalies that we never could comprehend—our doctrine is—that he who expects to *receive* must *give*—give and take being just as proper in the economy of the dairy, as it is in driving a bargain.

Stock generally.—Whether regard be had to store or working stock, it is necessary that they should receive *additional care* during this month, as there is no month in the calendar more pregnant with casualties, or more fruitful of difficulty, in taking the stock in health through it.

Those animals upon whom the farmer has to *rely* for labor, should be especially well fed and cared for—they should be kept with clean hides and well filled stomachs; each being essential to health and strength. Give each once a week, in addition to his regular feed, half a pint of linseed meal—and see that twice a week he receives a gill of salt and as much hickory ashes, which last should be nicely sifted.

Sheep.—This is a trying month upon sheep; therefore, be careful to give each, in addition to their hay, a gill of meal of some kind, or an equivalent of roots—they will repay this extra attention in the quantity and quality of the wool which they will yield at shearing time, as well as in the size and healthfulness of the lambs. Remember too, that sheep require to be salted twice a week; that by keeping a trough with *salt* and *tar* in it, always accessible to them, you greatly promote their health.

Root Crops.—If you desire to raise a few acres of root crops, it is now full time to be making the necessary arrangements to carry out your intentions—that it would be your *interest* to do so we entertain no doubt; that your *disposition* may so incline you, shall be our most fervent wish, as we feel that what humanity prompts, should be among the first duties of the tiller of the earth. It is yet too soon to sow either beets, mangel wurtzel, carrots or parsnips for a general *fall* crop, but not too early to commence the good work of preparation.

Fences.—These, of all descriptions, should be carefully examined and thoroughly repaired, so that no temptation be left to mischievous stock of any kind.

Ashes and Plaster.—Make it an indispensable duty to

provide yourself with 1 bushel of *plaster* and 5 bushels of ashes for every acre you intend to plant in corn—mix them, together, and whether you apply it to the hills, or broad-cast, the mixture will make a difference of twenty-five per cent. in your favor in the amount of product.

Early Potatoes.—Whether you may desire to raise a patch of early potatoes for home consumption or market, the earlier they are got in after the ground can be *properly* prepared the better. If you desire to reap a *brag crop*, *take pains*, and you will not be disappointed. Spread at the rate of 20 loads of manure to the acre, plough it in, harrow and roll your ground, lay off furrows 3 feet apart, drop your potato sets 8 inches asunder, cover them with long manure in the drills, *sow* plaster over the manure, and cover your potatoes. When your potatoes first begin to show above ground, run the harrow through the patch; when the plants are from 2 to 3 inches high, run the cultivator through them close to the rows: in ten days from that give them a slight hilling with the plough, laying the furrow *flat* at top, and if any weeds be left, exterminate them with the hoe: in a week more, run the cultivator again through them, as before, and in a few days thereafter plough again, taking care to increase the size of the hill, and to be sure to preserve a *flat* surface. If the weather should be favorable to the growth of weeds, cut them out with the hoe, and with this management we think we can promise you a good crop of early potatoes.

The potatoes, as cut for planting, should be dried in plaster or ashes.

Tobacco Beds—should receive attention.

Orchards.—Dead limbs or superfluous branches should be cut off this month; and wherever the limb or branch may be of any size, the wound after being made smooth should be plastered over with a composition made of 2 parts clay, 1 of lime and 1 of pitch and tar mixed together, which should be applied to the wound, and then covered with a cloth.

Transplanting of Trees.—Fruit and ornamental trees should be transplanted as soon as ever the ground can be got ready: care must be taken to make the hole full deep and large, and that the trees be not set deeper than they originally grew: fill up the extra depth of hole with mould from the woods, or a rich compost of thoroughly decomposed materials; put no undecomposed manure in the hole; but if you like, you may apply it on the surface after the tree is planted, and sprinkle it well with salt, in order to destroy the embryo of insects. We have in this paragraph called your attention to both *fruit* and *ornamental* trees, and here we would, in the most kindly spirit, say to you, that your home should have both—the *first* is, at once a source of comfort and a luxury, and the last, of comfort to the body and delight to the eye—a country house without trees around it, is, to our view, one of the most ungracious sights that can be presented to the gaze of man, besides being a reflection upon the taste of its owner.

Subsoil Ploughing.—May we ask you to subsoil a few acres of your *corn field*, so that you may be able to compare its relative value in the preparation of the land for corn, that most important of all plants. We believe it would greatly increase the product, and, therefore, desire, as a *favor*, that you undertake an *experiment* and *report* to us the *result* next fall.

We have talked so fully upon the affairs of the Farm, that we have no room for those of the *Garden*, but will avail ourself of our next publication to enter *freely* into that department of the economy of the homestead, and in the mean time commend you to Providence, in the hope that he will smile upon your labors and vouchsafe you a plenteous harvest.

Value of Short-Horn Cattle.

The following article is from one of the most experienced and intelligent breeders of stock in Kentucky—and what renders his writings the more valuable still, is,—he is a gentleman of the strictest honor and veracity:

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Short-Horn Cattle.

Much has been said about the improvement of the Short-horn cattle by the Galloway cross. I do not believe that the Short-horns are at all indebted to this cross,—for the following reasons. The grand son of Bolingbroke, which was one fourth Galloway, was put to old Pnœnix, the mother of Favourite, (155,) and produced Lady. All the produce of Phœnix, and all of Favourite were good. But the grand-son of Bolingbroke left but one good animal, which was Lady. Under those circumstances, is it not reasonable to conclude, that Lady and her descendants owed their unquestionahle excellence to her dam? Mr. Youatt says that Lady and her descendants sold at C. Colling's sale, for a larger sum than any other family—this may be true; but Lady was the oldest cow sold, (14 years,) and should have had a larger progeny than any other. But let us look at individuals. The highest cow of Lady's descendants was Countess, and she sold for 400 guineas. Lily, out of Daisy, by Comet, sold for 410 guineas. The highest price that a bull of the Alloy brought, was Major (397,) who sold for 200 guineas. He had in him one sixteenth of Galloway blood. Two of those without Galloway blood, sold much higher; Comet (150,) sold for 1000 guineas, and Petrarch (488,) brought 365 guineas. Of the bull calves of the Alloy, young Favourite sold for 140 guineas; he had in him one thirty-second part of Galloway. Cecil, without any of the Alloy, brought 30 guineas more than young Favourite. The highest price heifer that was sold was young Countess, with one thirty-second part of Galloway in her—she sold for 206 guineas. Young Dutchess, without any of the Alloy, sold to T. Bates, for 183 guineas. Of the heifer calves. Lucilla—having in her one thirty-second part of Galloway—brought 31 guineas more than any other.

I have said enough about the sale of C. Colling, to show that the *pure* Short-horns brought higher prices than the Alloy. But I do not rest my argument here. It will be seen above, that Mr. Bates bought at C. Colling's sale, young Dutchess, and Mr. Bates has never used any bull that had in him any of the Galloway cross; and if the awards at the National Cattle Shows in England be any proof of excellence, it will be seen that his herd stands now at the very head of Short-horn herds in England. At the Royal Agricultural meeting at Oxford, 1839, Mr. Bates exhibited his bull the Duke of Northumberland, against six others, and received the prize of 30 sovereigns—and 20 sovereigns for the best cow in milk, 15 sovereigns for the best in-calf heifer, and for the best yearling heifer, 10 sovereigns. He showed but those four, for each of which he got a premium. There was considerable competition in each class.

I have thus shown that the Galloway cross produced a good animal only from one of the best families of Short-horns sold for higher prices than the Alloy, and that Mr. Bates' Short-horns took the premiuns over all others in 1829, at the Royal Agricultural Society. From the above facts and arguments, I conclude that the Galloway cross was not an improvement upon the Short-horns. It is true the Galloway blood has all been nearly bred out of them, and there cannot now be found an animal sprung from Lady, with one hundreth part of Galloway blood.

I believe the Short-horns cannot be improved by any other, but think all other cattle may be improved by them.

Those who have common cows, might soon get a superior stock by using thorough bred Short-horn bulls; in a few generations they would look more like Short-horns than scrubs, and the produce of our common cattle would be doubly as valuable as they are now, in the second or third generation. This is the cheapest, and no doubt the best way to introduce the Short-horns generally into the country. The greatest obstacle will be the temptation to use part blooded bulls; they will look so much better than the scrub stock from which they have come, that they will be sought after by those who are not willing to incur the expense of a full-blood bull, and upon scrub stock hey will make some improvement; but in those that have been partially improved, there is a constant tendency to degenerate, if part blooded bulls are used.

When I speak of the Short-horns being superior to all other, I wish to add, that there should be an adaptation of soil and climate. If I was capable, I have not room to say anything now, concerning the particular localities of the different breeds of cattle.

Samuel D. Martin.

Colbyville, Jan. 1844.

Supply of Western Pork.—The editor of the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, Illinois, on the subject of the quantily of Pork raised in the west last year has this article:

"From various sources we gather that the quantity of pork packed this season at the West will be less than the last. The shortness of the corn crop, is undoutedly the reason. The Peoria Free Press says that on the Illinois River the quantity will be less than last year by half. Although this is true generally of the Northwest, it is not universally so. In Iowa the quantity is represented as double that of last year, and the quality of the pork is said to be very superior."

Large Steer.—The *Central New York Farmer* gives an account of a large steer raised in the town of Rome, by Mr. *John Higgins*. He was recently killed at the age of 2 years and 9 months, and weighed 1100 lbs. dressed This weight, considering his age, is indeed a heavy one. The beef is represented as remarkably fine. The animal was half Durham, and shows that whether in a full blooded or grade animal that noble race will tell.

The Pennsylvania Farmer.—We have received the first mumber of a new Agricultural periodical just commenced at Lancaster Pennsylvania, under the above title. It is an Octavo of 24 pages, well gotten up, and well filled, and we welcome it into the sheep-fold with our best wishes for its success.

Extraordinary Cows.

We copy the annexed account of *extraordinary cows* from the New York Central Farmer, and recognise in the initial B. the handy-work of our excellent friend *Bement*, a man who deserves the love and respect of every agriculturist in this land.

The following article was furnished by one of the Editors of this paper to the "Nothern Light," and published in the Dec. No. of that paper. We re-publish it here, believing that it will be read with interest by many of our subscribers.

Wonderful Cow.

In the 9th number of the "American Agriculturist," published in the city of New York, we noticed an account of one of the most extraordinary cows for butter we have ever heard of—particularly in the large quantity of milk. The only certain test of the dairy properties of a cow is the milk-pail and churn.

Mr. Schenck, the owner of the cow, says, "I never, until the summer of 1842, kept her milk separate from three other cows, and then for experiment, I tried it only one week. She then gave 18 quarts per day, and her milk made 15 pounds of butter."

Now 18 quarts per day, would be 126 quarts per week, from which 15 lbs. of butter was produced, which would be one pound from a fraction over eight quarts of milk.

"On the 21st of May," continued Mr. S. "I commenced keeping an accurate account of her milk, and the butter it made. She at no time exceeded 16 quarts per day, and on the 10th of June, being 21 days. she made 65½ pounds of butter of the best quality." This almost exceeds credulity. Sixteen quarts per day for 21 days, makes 336 quarts, from which 65½ pounds of butter was produced, which would be one pound of butter from five quarts of milk!! Why, it is generally considered a good cow, whose milk will produce one pound of butter from ten quarts. But how can we doubt when Mr. S. says, "This was so incredible I could scarcely believe my own senses, although I weighed the butter at every churning myself. I thought I would try it again for a day or two. I kept one day's milk by itself, 10½ quarts on the 15th of

I have given some attention to this subject for two years past, before which I pastured my cow in summer. Last season, I fed my cows, 17 in number, from the 10th of May to the 10th of June, on the produce of one acre of rye, cut green and fed to them in the barn, together with about 3 lbs. of salt hay and one quart of meal each per day during that time. Part of the same piece of rye was cut a second time, and served the same number of cows five days. This piece of rye was sowed about the first of August of the year previous, at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre. This quantity was not considered quite sufficient, and in my next year's sowing, I used 2½ bushels of rye per acre. After the rye was consumed, they were kept upon clover, cut and fed in the same way, until the latter part of July. Part of this clover was the Southern variety for early use, and part Northern, which is a few days later. I then commenced on green corn fodder, sowed for that purpose, and fed them upon that until the middle of September; after that, they were turned into my mowing fields until the hard frost came. During the time they were in these fields, they were partly kept upon the tops of beets, ruta baga and turnips. These tops were not gathered into heaps, but were scattered over the ground at the time they were cut, and permitted to remain there several days, to be used as wanted. No more than was wanted for one day, were carried to the barn at a time. When tops are kept in this way, they will remain good for 8 or 10 days, and cows will eat them readily; and if dealt out to them daily in moderate quantities, they do no harm to the milk.

I raise for winter use, ruta baga and turnips. These will not affect the taste of the milk, if kept in a cool cellar, where they do not heat. My practice on taking them from the field is, to place on the barn floor as many as my cattle will consume up to the middle of December: after that, always to keep at least one week's supply there, so that any unpleasant flavor they may have imbibed in the cellar, may have a chance to escape. In this way of feeding, you may be sure they will give no unpleasant taste to the milk.

Mr. President, I will say a few words in regard to my manner of raising corn fodder. Last year, I sowed half an acre the first of May, for early use. Sowed Northern corn, which yielded one-third less than the Southern. The main crop for late autumn and winter use, was planted on the 7th of June, in drills three feet apart, and scattered pretty thick in the drill, so as three bushels of seed per acre was used, of the Southern yellow-flat. The ground was broken up a few days before; manured upon the surface and harrowed; after which a furrow was made with a one-horse plow, the corn dropped and covered. After it came up, a cultivator was passed between the rows twice, and hoed twice.

My cows ate what they wanted until the 7th of Sept., at which time I had rather more than an acre standing. It was then cut up at the bottom, and suffered to lay upon the ground two days. It was then tied into bundles of a convenient size, and put up into shocks that would weigh about 300 pounds when dry. It remained in this state about three weeks, when it was dry enough for winter use.

I measured one square rod of the ground on which this corn grew, and carefully weighed the produce: it weighed 404 lbs. at the time it was cut, which is more than 32 tons to the acre. It was again weighed when perfectly dry, and weighed 160 lbs. to the rod, which is nearly 13 tons to the acre.

I think that rye, lucerne, clover and corn fodder, are the best and most economical articles for feeding to cattle green,—that corn fodder, in particular, both for summer and winter use as *food for cows*, can be raised, *on good land*, at less expense than either hay or vegetables.

Mr. President, at our meeting here last week much was said upon the importance of watering cows frequently. Many of the speakers said they should have water four or five times a day.

Soon after I commenced farming, I observed that cows would drink quite often in summer, when at pasture, and when water was handy; and although a stream of water is very near my barn, I found *in winter* they would frequently refuse to drink, and sometimes would go without the whole day, because of the difficulty of getting to the water on account of the *ice;* and in stormy weather, some of them would drink only once a day. This led me to adopt some way of watering them in the barn. Several years ago, I had a trough made the whole length of the manger, about 5 inches deep and 6 inches wide, and placed against the frame of the stanchel. It is made of common inch board, and is water tight. At one end of this trough is a pump, with which the cows are supplied with water, summer and winter. The cost of this pump was not more than five or six dollars, and the well was not expensive, as it is but six feet deep.

Mr. President, although manure is not the subject of discussion this evening, yet with your permission, I will state my manner of saving the manure of cows.

I have a cellar under the barn where my cows stand: the manure they make is dropped down twice a day, when it is immediately covered with rotten peat or meadow muck, placed near for that purpose—two or three parts of muck to one of manure. Such is the large quantity of urine voided by them when kept upon green corn feed, that I have no doubt it would saturate thoroughly five parts of dry muck with one of the mixture of dung and urine.

I have had some experience in applying manure thus saved, and have no hesitation in saying that this mixture of two or three parts of meadow muck with one of the droppings from the cows, is worth more than the same weight of clear cow manure, for any kind of crops I raise. I *know* it is worth more when applied to *corn.*

Hon. Allen Dodge said, in regard to soiling cattle and feeding with corn fodder, he had some experience. He had tried Southern corn, but found by the time he wished to use it, that it had grown so rank that the cows left a large portion of the butts; he therefore discontinued the use of the Southern corn and planted the Northern. Last summer he tried sweet corn, and if he could judge by the avidity with which the cows ate it, he thought it must be better for milk than any other variety. He had made no experiment to test its comparative value with other varieties, and should like to know if any gentleman present had any experience with it. He said it was a general practice among the farmers in Essex County, to feed their cattle on corn fodder at night in dry weather, when the feed in their pastures was short. He had weighed a rod of Southern corn, cut up green, and found it weighed at the rate (as we understood him) of about 20 tons to the acre.

Hon. B. V. Brench, of Braintree, remarked that he had been in the habit of sowing corn for his cattle in drills. He had sowed the Northern, Southern, and sweet corn. He was unable to state precisely which of the different varieties was the best, but was inclined to think the Southern was most to be preferred. Corn for soiling, should not all be planted at the same time, but at different periods, that a succession of green and tender fodder might be furnished for the cattle: in this way he avoided that of a rank growth.

In Great Britain, the cultivation of turnips is of great importance, and the introduction of their improved culture, had produced a great revolution in the agriculture of that country: they formed an important item in the food of their cattle. Next in importance to the turnip culture, was the discovery of thorough draining and subsoil plowing. He alluded to the turnip because it was an easy crop: some were prejudiced against it on account of the bad flavor it sometimes imparts to the milk: but if fed in the manner which he practiced, he believed there would be no complaint of that nature. He was in the habit of supplying milk for the market: has fed his cows for three months on turnips, and heard no complaint. His cows are first milked in the morning; the manger is then cleaned out, and one-half bushel of cut turnips are given to each cow; after this they are fed with salt hay: they are then curried and perfectly cleaned, and if the weather is suitable, they are turned out and watered, or if the weather is severe, they are watered in the barn in a trough before them. At noon, he gave them a pailfull of bran shorts —then English hay; and in the evening they were milked again. He feeds the tops of turnips to his cows, without any bad results.

He thought when we turned our attention more to the subject of soiling, we should generally adopt that practice. He said it was surprising to see the great quantity of urine and other excrements the cattle voided when kept up. The soiling system would greatly increase the quantity of manure.

It is important that cattle should be kindly attended. He had found it to be the best policy to give his cows in charge of one person, who feeds, cleans, waters, milks, and keeps a diary of every thing relating to them.* It is necessary in our climate to raise corn fodder or something of the kind to feed out to the cows when the pastures fail, which is at a time when farmers are engaged in haying, and the cows were too often neglected amid the press of work at that busy season. If the cows are not supplied with green food at this time, they will dry up, and all efforts to restore them afterwards would fail. He thought there was nothing better for them for this purpose, than corn fodder. Lucerne he deemed a very important crop for soiling, where there was a free soil. He had seen five crops cut in one year: the first crop was ready to be cut early in the spring, when the early grass was just starting in the pastures. It is well calculated for our climate, as it bears drought well: it throws its roots deep into the soil: he once examined in the month of October, the roots of plants sowed in May, and found they had penetrated to the depth of 30 inches.

Raising of roots he thought of great importance to all farmers, for milch cows. He feeds out turnips to his cattle from the time of harvesting until the present period of the year, and carrots and beets until spring. He turns out his cows to pasture the first of June, and in about 30 days the pastures begin to fail, and he then looks out for other feed.

He had found by keeping his cows up and feeding them so high, there was some difficulty in making them breed, and asked information of others, if they had experienced the same trouble.

The President, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., was sorry to confess that he has had but little experience in the subject under discussion, but he was reminded of his home in younger days, and of this he had many pleasing reminiscences and of his father's proceeding in agricdltural matters. He had witnessed some of the operations of his father's farm at Quincy, where his father had made many experiments in soiling cattle. He believed he was the first to introduce the soiling system into this country; that he had kept the whole stock of cows, which formerly had required 90 acres when they run at large, on 15 only, when shut up and fed on green fodder. But the system could not be adopted on all farms. He thought the soiling plan would ultimately prevail on lands that were suitable for it near the city.

Mr. Quincy said there were no less than 7 miles of interior fence on the same farm while his grandfather owned it, but now there is none: the cattle are not suffered to run on any part of it. That as there are no rocks of any consequence on it, the expense of keeping up seven miles of interior fence of posts and rails, would be greater than the expense of cutting grass and green fodder for the stock.

As to the celebrated Oakes cow which had been alluded to, Mr. Quincy said he was himself brought up upon the milk of that celebrated animal. No one knew her origin: she was like Melchisedek, without father or mother, so far as he knew. She came from Danvers, and was purchased of parson Oakes of that place: she was a beautiful animal, and he was glad she fell into so good hands as Col. Jaques'.

Mr. Q. said his father's plan was to grow a constant succession of crops, so that the cows should be supplied with green feed through the season. His neighbors used to remark that the old gentleman could farm well as long as he could draw on the banks: but they seemed to doubt whether this was a profitable mode. Yet he said the accounts always appeared to balance well at the end of the year—quite as well as bank accounts.

It was a remark of his father, that the business of the farmer was the happiest occupation in which a man could be engaged; and Mr. Quincy hoped that at some future day, he should be able to relate his *experience* instead of his reminiscences.

Mr. Newhall remarked, that he thought it important to keep cattle warm in winter; that by so doing, with proper care in other respects, he was able to obtain the same quantity of milk during the severe cold weather as before: his barn was so warm that ice was of rare occurrence in it.

Hon. Mr. Gardner, of Bristol, said he had been extremely gratified with the remarks from the chair, because he was sure the gentleman was a farmer in theory if not in

*Mr. French might have added that he practiced the most thorough cleanliness in his stable: each cow has a stall by herself, and a man in constant attendance in feeding, carding, cleansing and milking. The milk is put away as fast as taken, and strained into a large tin can, where all the milk is equalized, as to quality, and then put into small cans for his customers in the city. With such keeping and thorough cleanliness, his milk cannot fail to give satisfaction to them who like it in its purity.—Ed.

practice. Mr. Gardner said that in the discussion which had taken place in the Senate last year whenever the subject of agriculture was the theme, he was surprised at the amount and accuracy of the agricultural knowledge Mr. Quincy exhibited; but the reason for this had now been explained.

He said feeding cattle with green fodder had not been much in vogue in his vicinity, but it was getting into favor among farmers. The Hon. Mr. Burges makes use of it. He thought the Hon. gentleman from Norfolk fed his cows very luxuriously: they must fare sumptuously every day.

Mr. Quincy remarked, that what had beed said during the discussion in reference to making animals docile, reminded him of what he had read in Mr. Catlin's travels among the Indians of the West, whose plan to tame wild young buffaloes was, to breathe forcibly into their nostrils, which always had the desired effect: they would then follow the indians like a dog. He could not account for this phenomenon—whether it was mesmerism, animal magnetism, or what, he could not tell. He had also read in a Review, of an individual who was noted for having great power in breaking refractory animals, and who was known by the name of "horse whisperer." His method was to go alone into the stable where the animal was kept and after a short time, would return with him perfectly subdued, being no longer cross or refractory. What his process was, no one knew, for he kept it to himself, and the secret died with him. Like animal magnetism, he believed there was something in his breathing, but what it was he did not know, and asked if any one present had ever tried this method of breaking animals.

Col. Jaques said he had seen similar accounts of such practices, and had faith in the virtue of some of them. He believed animals knew more than we were accustomed to allow they did; and they can readily distinguish the man who has no fear of them from him who has.

Some years ago, he obtained an *entire horse* or stallion from New Hampshire, that had been very cross and refractory, and with difficulty managed. He was put in his stable, and he approached him by pressing himself against the side of the horse, and passing his arm over his neck, bringing his head under his arm, and so to his face, with soothing language. The horse soon commenced feeding; —it is now some years since, and from that time to the present, the animal has shown no vicious disposition.

Mr. Quincy here related an anecdote, of which he was reminded by what had been said of taming wild horses. An Irishman sold a horse which he warranted to be an "honest one." After the disposal, the horse having been found quite wild, he was asked why he had called him an honest horse? to which he replied, that whenever he attempted to mount him, the horse gave strong indications that he would throw him, and he was invariably found to be as good as his promise!

"Mr. Mason said he had been in the practice of fattening cattle for a long time. Many farmers have an idea that if cattle are often removed to new pastures, they will fatten better than when kept steadily in one lot. He had tried the plan to his satisfaction, and he was well satisfied *that it is not a good plan* to shift cattle from pasture to pasture. He had practiced shifting them once in two or three weeks through the summer; but he found that they gained more fat and tallow when kept *through the whole summer* in one pasture, than when they were shifted. Even in autumn, he said they would lay on more fat in a good summer pasture than what is called fall feed, or rowen."

Mr. Buckminster, of the Ploughman, stated that this was agreeable to his own experience. As to rearing calves, he thought it best to let them suck the mother *for a time*. He was certain that the milk which *first* comes from the mother, was the very best for the young calf. It gives him *bone*—for even chemists agree that milk has much lime in it, and is calculated better than any other substance to give bone to the youngling.

Hens require green food in winter.—Cabbages are excellent. Give them large leaves or whole heads and they will dispose of them. Raw turnips and potatoes cut in large slices are also good; so are raw apples. If hens that have been long confined without green food, can get to a grass plat, before the green grass has sprung up, they will often fill their crops full of the old stubble, which will not pass down into the gizzard, and cause their death, unless the crops be opened, the contents taken out, and then the crops sewed up.—*Bost. Cult.*

From the Prairie Farmer.

Managemement of a Young Orchard.

By Edson Harkness.

Messrs. Editors,—A few desultory observations on the culture of fruit trees, may be of service to those who are planting orchards.

Caltivation of the ground.—Every body knows that keeping the ground free from weeds, and in a loose, friable state near the surface, is absolutely necessary in raising a hill of corn. But every body *does not* seem to know that the same treatment is indispensable in regard to young fruit trees. Such, however, is the case, and those who expect the blessing of good fruit by merely planting trees and leaving them to take care of themselves, will find their half-done work end in disappointment and loss. Wheat, oats, or grass, when suffered to grow near a young tree, will rob it of its proper nutriment, and produce results as unfavorable as the growth of weeds. Corn, beans, potatoes, or onions, may be grown in the young orchard; but none of these should be planted nearer than four feet from the trees, and in all cases, the ground should be kept clear of weeds, and loose on the surface. Young trees treated in the above manner, upon a rich dry prairie soil, will grow with astonishing rapidity. I have one tree upon my premises, which, in the spring of 1840, was a mere whip, (such as I am selling to my customers for a *bit*,) which is now 5½ inches in diameter a foot from the ground, with a well formed top of 12 feet across; and this particular tree is but little larger than 50 more set at the same time.

Pruning.—There are, perhaps, as many young trees injured as benefitted by pruning, from the work being done either at a wrong time or in a wrong manner. Still, there is a right time and right way to do it, which adds much to the value of the orchard. This, however, must depend, in a good degree, upon the skill and judgment of the cultivator. We will venture, nevertheless, to give a few hints which may, to the inexperienced, be of some service.

And first, let it be premised that the size of the tree is increased, alone, by food prepared in the *leaves*—and may therefore be said to grow downwards instead of upwards —from the leaves and not from the roots. It must be obvious, then, that every healthy limb which is pruned off, injures the growth of a tree. Why then prune at all? We answer, for two very good reasons. First, to prevent the top from growing too thick; and secondly, to prevent too many primary limbs from growing out of the main trunk. A tree will remain sound and healthy to a great age, provided the *bark can be kept whole*. The cutting off small limbs does little or no harm, as the wounds heal over before the wood begins to rot; whereas the cutting off large ones, is dangerous to the future health of the tree, as rottenness ensues before the wound is protected from the atmosphere, by healing over. It is therefore proper that not more than three or four limbs be permitted to start from the main trunk or stem; and these should grow out, as near as may be, at right angles with the stem. If they are suffered to run up near together, they will, when they attain a considerable size, come in contact and *pinch*—that is, enclose the bark between the branches. When such is the case, the limbs are very apt to split off when the tree comes into full bearing. By giving the primary and secondary limbs the *right direction*, in the start, there will afterwards be but little use for the knife or the saw, except to prune out small limbs which are beginning to decay, or such as cross each other and chafe. The most common error in pruning, is committed by making an effort to *hurry* up the main stem to its full height for a top, by depriving it of all its side limbs, which is literally "killing with kindness." This suggestion however, pertains rather to the nursery than the orchard. I have found by experience, that the nearer the ground the primary limbs are permitted to branch off, the better the young tree will grow. Three feet is high enough for the first set of branches, and 5½ feet for the main top.

As to the time of pruning I do not think it very material, provided the limbs to be taken off are small—but taking off limbs of any considerable size in winter is certainly a bad practice. The young orchard should be gone over just as the leaves begin to start in the spring, the tops thinned out where too thick, the eggs of the caterpillar taken off, the root examined to see if the borer has been there, and then thoroughly washed with soap suds, or rather with common soft soap diluted by an equal quantity of water. If there are any holes in the bark of the tree made by insects, fill them up by pressing in a small piece of hard soap. In a month after, take a second look for the borer; if he is there, and you examine carefully, you will find his *chips*, or rather his *saw dust*, for he cannot make a hole in the wood, without leaving some sign of his depredations. Again in July go through the orchard with the knife, and also give the trees a second wash as above.

We have a few varieties of apples which are liable to winter-kill when cultivated so as to grow fast. But these, when grafted or inoculated on seedling stocks a foot or more from the ground, are as hardy as any other, at least they proved so last last winter, which must be admitted to have been a fair test of their hardihood. It is always dangerous to cultivate the peach so as to give it a rapid growth. The peach trees of this region which stood upon cultivated ground were generally killed last winter, while those which were negected and grew but slowly, escaped.

Delay in planting trees.—Young farmers, who are beginning new farms, are not generally aware of the loss they sustain by delaying a *single year* to plant an orchard. Let us look at the subject for a moment. Mr. A. is determined to have an orchard, cost what it will, and spends $100 in the purchase and planting 200 trees *this year*. Mr. B. is more cautious, and by waiting until next year, gets the same amount and quality for $25. Which of the two has acted most wisely? A good orchard of 200 trees will bear at least 100 bushels of apples the fifth year after planting, and increase at the rate of 200 bushels per year for a long time. Taking this data as correct, A. will have gathered, at the end of ten years, 3,600 bushels of apples, and B. 2,500. Suppose the fruit to be worth 25 cents per bushel, A. gets $275 more than B. Add to this, A. gets 100 bushels, a *year sooner* than B., and then for the next five seasons 200 bushels more, the interest on which, at 25 cents per bushel, will, to say the least, pay the difference in the outlay. If this estimate is not very much out at the elbows, the sooner the young farmer plants an orchard the better.

Trivoli, Ill., Jan. 3, 1844.

Bots.—In the Medical Register we notice a paper from the pen of Mr. Green of Massachusetts, on the nature and habits of this insect, from which we extract the following. Many of the remedies named have generally been considered safe and *efficacious*, although it would appear from Mr. Green's experiments, which on the whole, appear to have been judiciously and ably conducted, that they are not all so, and that the *bot*, even when subjected to their most potent and concentrated action, is in reality, either wholly uninjured thereby, or, at most, only temporarily affected.

Immersed in	*Lived Hrs.*	*Min.*	
Rum,	25	00	
Decoction of Tobacco,	11	00	
Strong Elixir Vitriol,	2	18	
Essential Oil of Mint,	2	5	
Volatile Spirits,	0	56	
Spirits of Turpentine,	0	45	
Decoction of Pink Root,	10	00	No effect.
Fish Oil,	10	00	
Linseed Oil,	10	00	
Tincture of Aloes,	10	00	
Rine,	10	00	
Solution of Indigo,	10	00	
Elixir Camphor,	10	00	

In the last seven experiments, there was no effect. The popular opinion that mercury is sure destruction to the *bot*, appears also in the same series of experiment, to have been proved untrue. Of three *bots*—two small ones, and one of mature size, which Mr. G. immersed in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, the first two only were destroyed. The full grown insect was taken from the solution, six hours after immersion, without manifesting any apparent diminution of its natural activity or sprightliness, and to all appearance, unhurt. From the data furnished by Mr. G. it would appear extremely doubtful whether the exhibition of any remedy, not actually powerful enough to destroy the life of the horse, will operate in effecting the dislodgment of these insects when they have once concentrated their attacks. From the physiological investigations of Youatt and Clark, it seems that the larva attach themselves to the stomach by the tentaculæ of the head, and often penetrates its coat, but that in many instances in which horses have died suddenly, and, as was supposed from their attacks, the stomach has been found, upon dissection, in a perfectly uninjured and healthful state. It has even been doubted whether this insect ever produces injury to the horse.—*Maine Cultivator.*

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King's Connecticut improved by myself with wrought and cast shares; they throw a wider furrow than the Davis ploughs.

My own patent self sharpening Cleazy Plough; these I recommend as a superior plough in every respect, and easily kept in order.

Bar share and Coulter Plough, also hill-side and double mould Ploughs, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. which he will recommend to be as good as can be obtained at any other establishment in this country, and which he is selling at very reduced prices.

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The subscriber is prepared to supply Peach Trees of the choicest kinds, surpassed by none in the U. States, and of the earliest to the latest kinds, which he is enabled to sell at 15 cts. per tree for 100 trees, 12½ cents per tree, for a larger number, or 20 cts. for a less number than 100; if packed an extra charge.

He can also supply a few very choice Pear Trees at 50 cts. per tree—and in the Fall will be able to furnish any quantity required of many kinds.

Catalogues furnished on application at the Farmer office. Entire reliance may be placed on the genuineness of these trees, and of their being of the choicest kinds. ap 12 S. SANDS.

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised by a gentleman, who, being engaged in other business, is not able to devote his whole time to farming, to sell the FARM on which he now resides, situated about 8 miles from Baltimore, near one of the best turnpike roads in the county, and having the advantage of a large stream of water passing through it, with a fine mill seat with a race ready dug and dam built. This farm contains 180 acres, more or less, having full proportion of wood, and about 70 acres well set in timothy. There is a large apple orchard in good condition, a young and thrifty peach orchard of select trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly. The buildings are substantial and convenient, being a large brick Dwelling, rough cast, with portico back and front; a large stone Switzer barn, with extensive stabling below; milk house, smoke house, a wagon shed 120 feet front, corn house and granary, carriage house, with blacksmith shop. The farm is well enclosed and divided with good fences, a large portion of which are of stone.

The present proprietor has spared no expense within the last 3 or 4 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation; 6000 bushels of lime have been judiciously distributed, within the last two years, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. It is estimated that from 100 to 125 tons of hay will be cut the coming season, and a much larger quantity the succeeding summer. The wheat and rye now growing has every appearance of making as fine a crop as any in the county.

The subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive farm, situated in one of the richest districts of Baltimore county, remarkable for its healthiness, within an hour and a half's drive of the best market in the state, to visit this property and judge for themselves. To save unnecessary application, the terms are $16,000, one-half cash, the balance on a long credit. Apply to

SAMUEL SANDS,
Jan 10 at the office of the American Farmer.

AYRSHIRE BULL.

For sale, a young Bull, out of imported stock, one year old this spring. Price $70.

Any one having heifers of this breed to dispose of, might obtain a purchaser on application to S. SANDS, Farmer office.
Ja 17

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,
Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, PLOWS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO. No. 60 Light street, offer for sale the following Machinery, &c. all of their own manufacture, and warranted to be made inferior to none in this country, viz:

HAND CORN SHELLERS, 3 sorts, at 15a$17 each.
Horse power do. 2 do 35a$45 "
Cylindrical Straw Cutters, improved construction, at 28 to $75.
Vegetable Cutters, $20 each.
HORSE POWERS, 75 to $100 each.
Threshing Machines, 40 to $60 each.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, warranted to grind 25a30 bushels per hour, $65.
Common Straw Cutters, 5a$12 each.—Also

☞ SELF-SHARPENING AND COMMON PLOWS—a large and general assortment, 2a$15 each—among which are the Hill Side or Level land and Subsoil Plows, which received the highest premium at the late Fairs.

☞ PLOW AND MACHINE CASTINGS, by wholesale and retail.

☞ Garden and Farming TOOLS.

We will also supply orders for Endless Chain Horse Powers, on the plan just introduced in this city from Ohio. The plan and simplicity of these powers justify us in saying that they are a decided improvement on powers of this description.

Nov 15, 1843. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,
no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HUSSEY'S CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

It is believed that the Corn and Cob Crusher invented and manufactured by the subscriber in Baltimore, is taking the lead of all others. Whatever its merits may be, the machine is now pretty well known, and will still be made in its usual form, and kept for sale as heretofore.

The chief design of this advertisement is to introduce to the notice of farmers, a cheaper and in some respects a better article, which has just been completed and proved. It requires much less power, and crushes and grinds much faster than the other.

The price including extra grinders, is	$25
A machine working two sets of grinders,	35
One with three sets for water power,	45

Including extra grinders for each set, all made in a substantial manner, and warranted as advertised. As a recommendation to the late improvement a distinguished stock breeder of this vicinity assures me that it grinds faster, and with less power than my original machine, while the original is highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Three Hills Farm near Albany, N. Y.

Orders for HEMP CUTTERS and REAPING MACHINES, should be sent to the subscriber as soon as possible, so that none who design having such machines may be disappointed at harvest time. OBED HUSSEY.
fe 21 tf

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21